Anguispira alternata (Say). In trash among shrubs. Uncommon.

Polygyra fraterna (Say). Common in grass, but avoiding the shrubs.

Polygyra inflecta (Say). In shrubs and grass. Occasional.

Polygyra fraudulenta Pilsbry. Mostly in shrubs. The commonest species.

A NEW RACE OF HELMINTHOGYPTA TRASKI FROM LOWER CALIFORNIA

BY E. P. CHACE

In the course of a trip to Ensenada fragments of a Helminthogypta were found which we were unable to refer to any of the named races. Further search at the same locality by the writers and Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Willett in February, 1937, netted two live and two very good dead shells, one of the live ones not quite mature. Study of these specimens shows them to be a distinct race which is here named

Helminthogypta traski misiona, new subspecies. Pl. 4, fig. 2.

Shell low conic, umbilicate, umbilicus about 1/9 the greater diam. of the shell, permeable to the apex, nearly 1/3 covered by the reflected lip. Whorls 5½, tumid, the last dropping so as to leave the dark peripheral band exposed for 1/3 of a turn. Aperture subcircular, moderately oblique. Lip slightly reflected throughout, more so at the umbilicus, white, faintly thickened within, ends connected by a very thin, transparent callus. Color, brownish-olive, slightly lighter on the base, with the usual light-bordered brown band at the periphery. Periostracum thin, very glossy. Growth lines regular, close and fairly strong. Under a 20X lens the nuclear and early whorls show a finely granular surface; parts of the later whorls show very faint incised spiral lines.

Dimensions.			(umbilicus to spire)
of type greater diam.	26.9—lesser diam.	21.7—altitude,	13.2 mm.
2nd. specimen, "	30.7	24.6	14.6 mm.
Mr. Willett's specimen, "	29.0	22.5	13.0 mm.

Lower California: A rock slide near the San Diego-Ensenada Highway in La Mision Valley. About 40 miles south of Tia Juana. Two live and one dead shell and several fragments collected by E. P. and E. M. Chace and one shell collected by Mr. Geo. Willett. The type No. 350*a*, in the collection of the writers. Paratype in the collection of Mr. Geo. Willett.

This shell resembles *H. traski phlyctaena* Bartsch from Santa Barbara Co. in shape, size, color and umbilicus, but is thinner and the spiral sculpture is very much weaker. It resembles *H. t. caelata* Bartsch, geographically its nearest relative, in the faintness of its spiral sculpture, but is larger, more widely umbilicate and is more highly polished. Another neighboring race, *H. t. isidroensis* Bartsch, is also smaller, more papillose, and less polished. The writers are indebted to Dr. Clinton G. Abbott, of the San Diego Society of Natural History, for the loan of the paratype of *H. t. isidroensis.*

A few specimens each of *Haplotrema transfuga* Hemp. and *Micrarionta stearnsiana* Gabb were found in the same rock slide.

HELIX POMATIA LINNÉ IN JACKSON, MICHIGAN

BY A. F. ARCHER

Up to the present time all attempts to establish the edible snail, *Helix pomatia* Linné, in different points in North America have ended in failure. This species has been reported in different localities in the United States, but in all cases the evidence at hand indicates that it did not perpetuate itself. It is very probable that its failure to do so is largely due to the unsuitable conditions of the environment in each place where the attempted introduction was made. *Helix pomatia* chiefly occurs in the mid-latitudes of central and western Europe, and does not appear to be adapted to rigorous climates in extreme northern Europe nor, again, to the semiarid conditions of the Mediterranean Region proper. It, therefore, seems reasonable to expect that in the humid, temperate portions of North America it would be able to establish itself successfully. However, there is also a definite soil requirement on the part of this species. In "The Habitats of Land Mollusca in Britain" (Jour. Ecol., 1934, Volume 22, p. 31)